

# Elkhorn District Advocate

Vol. I.

ELKHORN, MANITOBA, APRIL 6, 1893.

No. 25.

The annual meeting of the supreme council of the Patrons of Industry, of North America, has been held this year at Detroit, Michigan, at which there were delegates from all over Canada and the States. In the interests of economy, and in accordance with the radical creed of the order, which favors the abolition of as many "middlemen" as possible, the constitution was amended, doing away with the county associations, so as to have each local lodge in future, do business direct with the grand lodge of each state. It is likely a similar amendment will be made in the Canadian constitution, suited to the peculiarities of the country.

The Rev. Dr. Geizent, of Slavika Eosen, Germany, was recently arraigned before the police magistrates of that place on charges of assault, professed against him by some women of his congregation. No less than fifteen women complained that while the rev. gentleman was paying pastoral visits, he beat them across the shoulders with a cane, after lecturing them for their sins. The defense was that the women held reprehensible and heretical views, and that as he was formerly a military chaplain, it was natural for him to be on the side of strict discipline. The magistrate, however, was of the opinion that military and church discipline were two distinct things, and inflicted a fine of \$5 for each assault, and released him on his undertaking to change his methods of church government in the future.

The strike of the operative cotton spinners, in Manchester, Eng. after five months duration, is approaching its end. The employees have offered to resume work should the reduction in their wages be limited to two and a half per cent. to which the masters are expected to accede their original proposal being to reduce the wages 5 per cent. That a strike extending over such a period must have resulted in almost incalculable loss of capital as well as creating a widespread distress and suffering must be apparent to all. The only redeeming feature about such a regrettable incident is that it was conducted without any violence or loss of life. One goal that may result from this affair, if acted upon, is the suggestion of the employees, that all disputes between master and men in future should be settled by arbitration.

In the British naval estimates for the present year an item is included for the construction of three lines of battle ships and several torpedo boats. Earl Spencer, the First Lord of Admiralty, has adopted practically the plans drawn up by his predecessors for this purpose with one slight exception, in the design of the battleships, which are to be built according to the most modern theory, with decreased tonnage and smaller battery. Size does not necessarily mean efficiency, and naval experts say, that vessels built in this way will possess greater offensive and defensive capabilities than those which preceded them of larger dimensions. The speed is to be 18 knots an hour with sufficient draught to allow of passage through the Suez canal. Other important characteristics will be the new armored protection of the ships, which has already been tried on the Royal Sovereign with satisfactory results. They will carry a principal battery of four 10-inch 20-ton guns, mounted in barbettes, with revolving shields, operations of loading being performed by the hand. The chief features of the secondary battery will be ten 6-inch 100-pounder quick-fires, mounted in fixed casemates, coupled with steel shields forming part of the gun-arrangement. These new war ships will be a substantial addition to the wooden walls of old England, and will no doubt when completed demonstrate to the world that her position as chief naval power has not deteriorated by flimsy of time.

Anarchists have shown great signs of activity recently, in Rome, and other places in Italy, by their attempts to blow up several places of importance by means of bombs. One was an attempt to blow up the ancient Matter palace, the residence of the N. S. minister of Italy, followed by an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Palazzo Altieri, one of the best known and beautiful edifices in Rome. Had these dynamite outrages not been detected in time to prevent explosion, they must have been attended with great loss of life and property. The Palazzo Altieri had a wonderful, if not a miraculous, escape, which was prevented by the curiosity of a boy who saw a burning fuse extending from what appeared to be a mass of mortar lying on the steps of the palace, which he immediately extinguished by stamping on it with his feet. He then notified the police, who on examination found what was supposed to be a heap of mortar, to be a most powerful bomb containing dynamite enclosed in a thick coating of plaster of Paris. Later despatches show that several bombs have been thrown in the Oriental City, causing general alarm.

and that the Marignoli palace, situated in the suburbs, has been shattered by a bomb with considerable damage to household property, but fortunately causing no loss of life. It is thought that these dynamite outrages have been perpetrated, owing to the presence of a number of anarchists recently, and were perpetrated under arrest as a means of revenge. The authorities have become fully aroused to the danger that exists, and have issued peremptory orders to keep a strict eye upon all suspicious looking characters. It is thought that the police will be placed under arrest these miscreant conspirators to whom justice will be meted out to the fullest extent of the letter of the law.

From the time the German Army bill was first introduced into the Reichstag, great doubts were entertained by many of its becoming law. As the bill came to be discussed in detail, this forecast of its failure became more apparent, until at last the supporters of the bill are met by a definitely hostile majority that threatens not only its destruction but to lead to a dissolution of the Reichstag. There are those who are strongly opposed to the passage of the measure in its present form, who, however, do not like to face the consequences of a general election, as it is feared it would bring about the wildest scenes of disorder and political confusion, hitherto unknown in Germany, to an extent that it might be doubtful if the present generation would ever again see a settled condition of public life. It is hoped that wiser councils will prevail, and that concessions on all sides will prevent any disturbances that might prove disastrous to the general well of the fatherland.

It does not appear to be all plain sailing with the directors of the Chicago Columbian Exposition, and if success ultimately crowns their efforts it will be after combating and conquering internal jealousies of various kinds, and foreign opposition assuming different forms. They have to contend with the passive and unfriendly action of the city of New York, the squabbles over the Sunday closing question, and the refusal of some countries to contribute exhibits. All these and many more dampening influences had to be faced at the outset of the enterprise. One of the latest difficulties is the threatened strike of the switchmen, who think that the Fair presents a good opportunity for forcing the demands of certain railroad employees, by creating a deadlock of transportation centering in Chicago. The entire rank and file of the switchmen are, however, not in favor of the proposed general strike. If such a thing were to happen it would of course mean the loss of enormous capital, a long holiday without enjoyment, and the infliction of great hardship, actual solid misery to many innocent persons. It is to be hoped that the leaders of the labor organizations by their moderation, as well as timely concessions by railway companies, will prevent such a catastrophe. And that this "biggest show on earth," which, as it is nearing its completion, is growing more and more beautiful and aesthetic, will have a successful termination in every particular.

Women Who Succeed with Men. A very remarkable lady, and one who was called in her day, and by competent critics, the most brilliant woman in America, said once to a young girl admiring her, "My dear, if you aspire to the position of favorite with men, be a fool!" Men like a jolly woman, but they rarely love her. They laugh a good deal among themselves, and feminine jesting apparently is considered rather weak diet. Then, too, it is apt to be tinged with satire, and that in itself is terrifying to the least. Yet its antithesis, fault-finding, querulousness or the mildest expression of sorrow—they flee from as from the jaws of death. It requires not a little intellect on the part of a woman to know when and how and what to speak, also how to suppress one's knowledge.

To be brief, the woman who is a masculine favorite is invariably cheerful in public, keeping her wits for private contemplation; has tact enough to manage a state; cares a great deal more for dress than she pretends; is never moribund nor now, although she scrupulously keeps her voice below sharpness or complaint; will not for any consideration speak ill of a friend; asks a great many innocent questions, and none that may be difficult to answer; can make others do the talking and exploit themselves, while she serves only as a whipper in, and last, but not least, that it is the most important of all, cultivate all the sentiment of her companion to the utmost.

This ideal character is not only liked by the other sex, but what is infinitely more to her credit, she is loved by her own, which is infinitely more to her credit. For a man to love a woman is of nature, for a woman to love a man is of grace.—Ruth Hall.

If the tongue could kill, not many would live to old age. Taking one's life in one's hands is not to be compared with taking life in one's arms.—Philadelphus Times.

In Denmark most of the girls are trained in agriculture. In this country the girls take more kindly to husbandry.

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## WESTERN WORLD.

### MANITOBA MATTERS—NORTHWEST NUGGETS—COLUMBIA CRUMBS.

Collected Carefully—Given Graciously.

### SHOAL LAKE.

The departure of the Rev. Mr. Patterson from here is regretted by the entire community.

Settlers are looking eagerly for the spring as feed is getting scarce. All are waiting anxiously for the return of the snow, not only of the feed but of the snow. If dry land does not appear soon there will be a number of cattle killed off.

### NEWDALE.

The price of oats is 17c. per bushel here. There has been a large quantity marketed recently which may account for the low price.

Seven miles of wire fencing is to be put up this spring by Mr. D. H. Harrison. He is also to erect a barn containing 80,000 feet of lumber and to break at least 100 acres of land this spring.

### ROSSMERE.

Mr. Robert Hall and family have left here this spring for their new home in the future. The friends of Mr. Hall wish him prosperity in his new home.

A sad accident happened to Mr. Isaac Murphy, who was attacked and gored by a bull in his own stable. He is progressing as favorably as can be expected under the circumstances.

### SWAN LAKE.

The parlor social held recently by the Presbyterians, at the residence of Mr. G. B. Gordon, was a delightful success.

The ladies of the English Church Aid Society held a party for entertainment and have a sale of work during Easter week.

All here are agreed that the greatest need exists for a station agent, who could give the public some reliable information about the arrival, departure and probable delay of trains, and not have people wait through the dreary hours of a winter's night for the arrival of their friends.

### KILLARNEY.

Our flour mill is doing a large and lucrative business and giving entire satisfaction to all concerned.

The Agricultural society held its annual spring show on April 10th prox. Prizes of \$100 are to be given in cash and diplomas for stallions bearing registered pedigrees.

This place is going ahead rapidly. There is to be quite a row of new buildings in the building line in the summer. Stones are being hauled here by King & Oliver for the erection of a block, also by Mr. Leech who is to build three houses next to his furniture store. There is also some talk of building an hotel to accommodate visitors who take this town in as a watering place.

### CALGARY.

Sheep wintered with very little loss, according to the reports of sheep ranchers.

A car load of settlers from Ontario and Idaho, the first arrivals for the season, came here a short time ago and went north. Their effects consisted of five cardboards.

A man named McDonald was found wandering about the streets a few days ago, and on being examined by Dr. Macleod was pronounced mentally deranged. He was sent to Regina for treatment.

A chapter of Royal Arch Masons has been organized here which is the first in the Territories. Ex-camp J. C. Black, of Prince Rupert Chapter, Winnipeg, and ex-camp Dr. N. J. Lindsay installed the newly elected officers.

### WINNIPEG.

Mr. A. J. Bannerman has sold a lot on Mackay street with a frontage of 204 feet, at the handsome sum of \$2,000, paid down in cash. Good for Winnipeg.

A public library is looming over Winnipeg as one of its future achievements. It is felt by a large proportion of the citizens that a few hundred dollars spent in this way would be a useful and wise expenditure.

Yorkshire men are making arrangements to hold a dinner at an early date for the purpose of renewing acquaintances and reviving old friendships. It is expected that all shiremen in the province will be present, as this is to be the nucleus for the formation of a society of a permanent nature.

Miss Katie Putnam, the charming little actress and a big favorite with Winnipeg theatre goers, terminated her engagement here on Thursday evening last. A large house greeted her on each occasion, standing room being at a premium. She expressed a strong desire to see the new opera house in full accomplishment.

Mayor Taylor is of the opinion that the city of Winnipeg needs an addition of some six or seven men more to the present number of its police. His Workshop has also ideas of having a mounted patrol as they have in Toronto, and many cities south of the line. If not at present he thinks it will be one of the necessities of the city in a few years.

The success that is attending the revival meetings in the city by the Rev. Mr. Kerby is being gratifying to him and those who have associated themselves with him in such work. The churches are filled with attentive listeners to the earnest appeals made by the speakers. Numbers find their way to the singing room after the general meeting is concluded.

The educational exhibits for the World's Fair which have been in course of preparation in several schools in Winnipeg and the province, during the last few weeks, are nearly completed. The exhibit will be a creditable one to the province. The principal feature will be the maps of Manitoba, the department of education having offered several prizes for the best sent in.

It may be taken as one of the many significant signs of the times, in connection with the future of Winnipeg and Manitoba that we are to have two additional branches of banks opened at a distant period. One is the La Banque Nationale which is to make this its headquarters for the province and the north-west. The other a branch of the Bank of Commerce to be placed under able and efficient management which goes a great way towards the success of banking in Manitoba.

In several places in the city, upheavals have taken place resembling the effects of an earthquake, sending skyward poles and surely, telegraph poles, sidewalks and wires are supporting each other in some localities. Trees are presenting the appearance of very fast growth, without any buds coming forth. This state of affairs is due to a leakage in the water pipes, the water becoming frozen as it leaves the pipes, and forces the earth upwards.

The new Roman Catholic Immaculate Conception Church was consecrated recently by His Grace, Archbishop Tache, who was assisted by some visiting clergy. The service consisted in blessing the altar, sprinkling holy water around the outside of the church, in a similar manner the interior was blessed the choir rendering suitable psalms. The choir, also rendered Leonard's high mass after which high mass was celebrated. The entire service was very impressive.

"Free Trade vs. Protection as Applied to Canada," was debated by some representatives of the Liberal and Young Liberal-Conservative clubs, at Winnipeg on Monday evening last, at a fairly large house of those interested in the trade questions of the day, in the Bijou opera house. It decided nothing, however, as no vote was taken, but the feelings of the audience. Each side argued with the full conviction that they were in the right.

St. George's Snow Shoe Club closed its season of socials on Thursday night, with an at home, at which the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors in the various sports. The great thing about the club was that it was present as well as a goodly number of lady and gentlemen-friends who were specially invited. A varied and attractive program was provided for the occasion and each item was faithfully rendered.

The teachers of Winnipeg and the province presented Principal D. J. Goggin with a suitable address and souvenir prior to his departure for Regina, N. W. T., where he is to enter upon his new duties, which testified to the high esteem in which Mr. Goggin was held by them and the loss they sustain by his departure. Mr. Goggin has many friends outside the teaching fraternity who regret his removal from Winnipeg, which is considered a serious loss to the cause of education throughout the entire province. He carries the good wishes of all with him to his new sphere of labor.

The tailor strike is still on and no immediate prospect of a settlement appears to be anticipated. At a recent meeting of joint committees the basis of settlement was discussed with the result that the following resolutions were adopted: That no settlement be undertaken until the non-union element is either out of the shop or become members of the union and that all hands be restrained without prejudice. To which the merchant tailors replied: "That we agree to settle this difficulty on any equitable basis, but all hands now employed must be treated according to the covenant entered into with them when they came to the city." The master tailors contemplate getting non-union men from other places to do the work. It is hoped that an arrangement will be arrived at to prevent the necessity of taking this step.

A very interesting meeting of the Winnipeg Camera club was held in their room in Mackay block, on Wednesday evening last. There was a large attendance of members present. Mr. Fred W. Drewry, the president of the club, was in the chair. Mr. Allan Sutherland delivered an interesting lecture on the subject for that evening being "The Print." The lecturer dwelt at some length on the different makes of paper used, amongst which were the Albumen, Aristo, and blue paper. He illustrated his interesting lecture by toning and fixing on the two latter kinds of paper. At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer on the motion of Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Alloway, which Mr. Sutherland acknowledged in appropriate terms after which the president announced that he intended to give a prize for competition for the best amateur photographing to be exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial exhibition. The particulars of which would be announced later on.

To show how well and happily some of us get on with the fair sex and what a hard card others of us have to play, we give the following extract from an address recently presented to a gentleman on leaving Winnipeg for Minneapolis: "In separating, we feel that we are losing a genial companion, and a faithful and warm friend, but we do not think that we can truthfully say that there is no joy mingled with our sorrow, as your absence may prove our gain, inasmuch as we may now receive some slight recognition from the fair sex of our city."

It is a fact that we voice the sentiment of our many lady friends when we wish you God speed and abundant success in your new home. Some of us are asking what right have any man to such a monopoly, and why should the fair sex form themselves into such combinations, in favor of one man, though he was the quintessence of humanity.

The tongue sandwich ought to have a telling effect on a man's appetite.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Patient—"What do you think of a warmer climate for me, doctor?" Doctor—"My dear man, that's just what I'm trying to save you from."—Truth.

MEANNONTES ARE FREE. R. de W. WALLER. COMMISSION AGENT.

THE MANITOBA COLONY PAY THEIR LOAN IN FULL. The Manitoia Colony, entered the Province during last year.

As an interesting portion of the annual report of the department of the Interior relating to the loan to the Mennonite settlers in Manitoba. The report reads: "Early in 1872, shortly after the transfer of the Northwest to Canada, when the government were looking abroad for settlers to turn our great inheritance of prairie into practical use as a field for settlement, attention was called to the fact that an isolated people in Russia, the German Mennonites, a race of farmers were casting their eyes to the far west, looking for just such a place as we had, and with their little ones to be able to live in peace and quietness, which was no longer to be vouchsafed them by the government of the czar.

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An agent was sent to Russia to confer with these people, and they were requested to send delegates to Manitoba, persons from among themselves in whom they had confidence, to see the country and to judge of its resources. This they did in 1872 and in 1873, with the result that in 1874 a large number of families came out and settled in what is known as the east-end reserve, southeast of Winnipeg. These were fairly well supplied with money, and therefore able to settle without assistance, but there were hundreds of others desirous of following who were deterred from the fear of being stranded in a strange country without the means of settling on the lands. At this juncture the Waterloo society was formed, consisting of about 150 well-to-do Canadian farmers of German extraction in the county of Waterloo, Ont., who offered themselves and their farms to the government as security for the repayment of any money which the government might be pleased to advance by way of a loan to these people, to assist them in settling in Manitoba.

On the strength of this security, the government advanced a principal sum of \$80,400, on the understanding that no part of either the principal or the interest was to be collected until the Mennonites had been able to get fairly started in their new homes. This branch of the Mennonite colony settled in townships immediately north of the international boundary, lying between the Red River on the east, and the Pembina mountain on the west. At that time it was a treeless prairie, rich, with the exception of timber, in every portion, which contributes to the settlement. The settlement of this reserve was commenced in 1875, and for the first few years the area brought under cultivation was small, the labor in preparing the soil for the winter and the difficulty in getting supplies of all kinds being very great.

The first year's crop was injured by frost, and the two or three subsequent crops by excessive rains, but the people never lost heart. Each year saw new additions to their numbers, and a larger area under cultivation. The villages increased in size and numbers, they built roads and bridges, and generally each year witnessed such an advance compared with the previous year that today what was seventeen years ago a treeless prairie without a solitary settler, now presents the most thickly populated piece of farming country in the whole Northwest. Not only, however, is it thickly populated but it has begun to overflow. A new generation of Canadian birth has grown up, with a thorough knowledge of the climate and resources of the country, and the agricultural methods best suited to the soil; and it is very pleasing to learn that their knowledge and experience lead them invariably to look for homesteads for themselves in either Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

"I am led to make these observations by the fact that during the year the last farming of the advance made to the people has been repaid, including not only the \$80,400 of principal money borrowed, but \$33,986.58 of interest, as well as making a total return of \$114,386.58, and the account with the Waterloo society has been closed. The history of the country does not afford, I undertake to say, a case in which an obligation to the government as the part of any company or individual has been fulfilled with greater faithfulness than this, and on the principle of "honor to whom honor is due" the facts of the case cannot be so generally known, to the credit not only of the Mennonites of Manitoba but of the Waterloo society as well. The distribution of the loan, its collection and its payment to the government, were entrusted to Mr. Jacob Shantz, the secretary of the Waterloo society, to whom no small credit is due for the honorable and business-like way in which this transaction has been conducted from beginning to end. It is pleasant to be able to add that, so far as I know, neither from the persons to whom the advance was made, nor from the Waterloo society, who became responsible for its repayment, has there ever been any suggestion, far less any formal demand (as has been frequently the case in regard to other loans made by the government) for a relaxation of the terms of payment, either as regards principal or interest, nor has there been any attempt either on the part of the settlers themselves or of their bondmen to escape liability in even one individual case. How well the Mennonites themselves are satisfied with all the conditions of their settlement in the Northwest may be judged from the fact that within the last year their numbers were increased by 900. Three hundred of the recruits came from Southern Russia, and 600 from among those who settled in Nebraska and Kansas in 1874 and 1875 at the same time that the Manitoba colony was commenced."

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Transient Advertisements, such as Sales, Rentals, etc., 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of Lost, Stolen, Strayed, Wanted, For Sale, to let, etc., when not more than 10 lines, 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Additional lines at proportional rates. F. J. GREENSTREET EDITOR.

Vol. 1. No. 35.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1911

COUNSELLORS AND BOUNTIES.

As will be seen in our report in another column, the bonus question received its death blow by the representatives of the people, in council on Saturday. We are sorry, but we are not altogether surprised at the result. It is evident that the councillors who opposed the introduction of the by-law, did so, either from a dislike to a personal motive, or else because they failed to let the matter come before the people to have a clear understanding as to what the result of their constitution was. There is little doubt that the by-law, had it been allowed to come to a vote, would have been carried by an overwhelming majority, and because of certain spite held by one or two councillors against this end of the municipality, they took a mean advantage which happened to be in their hands, and of their own accord, they threw the thing out. We would ask what right the councillor for Ward 1, had to stand in the way of those wishing to have the By-law submitted, when he knew that it would not make one iota of difference to either himself or any of his constituents. It was not necessary for him to cast his vote in the matter at all, and had the question been left to the vote of those whom it concerned, the By-law would have been allowed to stand or fall on its own merits. Instead of this, however, because apparently of a certain spite against this end of the Municipality, held by the councillor for Ward 1, because of the action taken by the ward, and when they were asked to vote for the Virden Bonus case, this gentleman says: "If we can't have a bonus mill, neither shall you; we will close the eyes to the fact that the cases are not at all parallel. In the Virden case, the whole of the Municipality was to be taxed, in this case, only those who would have been benefited by the mill. In the Virden case the voice of the people was allowed to be heard, and no one could complain that he had not a say in the matter, while in the present case the question is asked by one or two men who have nothing to do with the matter except, as we repeat, from vindictive or other motives. Had the matter been placed before the electors of the townships, who were interested, and then been thrown out by their vote, we could have taken our beating with a good grace, but when the franchise is taken ruthlessly out of our hands and placed in those of five single men, one at least of whom is not as regards either his constituents or himself even a voter on the question, we have reason to raise our voices in denunciation of the thing."

BLUESTONE

The Weekly Review, Portage la Prairie, asks the following question in its editorial columns: "Why is it that one vendor sells at 25, and the others at 50? Do both claim the article to be genuine? If not, he is supposed that one would seek so large an excess of profits over the other and so the fair inference is that one is genuine and the other less costly. The question of difference however is a minor one. If blue staining with an article that is ineffective it may mean the loss of the crop to a large extent. Will some persons able to criticize and instruct be good enough to favor us in next issue with a letter that the farmers may be kept out of danger of making mud by using bluestone of an inferior character. In other words what are the standards or the tests?" There is a very simple test, which can be easily made by those who are buying bluestone. "Agricultural Bluestone" is nothing more than sulphate of copper, but is at first sight easily confused with sulphate of iron. The iron is very much cheaper than the copper, and much of the former was shipped into the country last year and being sold for agricultural bluestone, proved utterly useless. The simple test spoken of is made as follows: Take an ordinary clasp knife and when the blade, then rub a piece of the bluestone on the blade, if the copper is to be seen clearly adhering to the knife the article is good; if however, the surface of the knife remains in its original state you have a bluestone which is absolutely useless for

AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES. The dirt should be made with several jumps taken out of the same barrel, as it is often the case that good bluestone is adulterated with sulphate of iron.

ESSAY ON SHEEP.

ADDRESS GIVEN BY J. A. CARROLL ON (Continued from last week.)

Well no doubt you are now thinking that if all this is true, it is not very encouraging, and you are right. But there is an old saying that there is a silver lining to every cloud, and so we will now turn our attention to the bright side of sheep farming and try to see whether the advantages will not more than counter-balance the disadvantages; which of course is a thing for every man to settle in his own mind.

One great advantage in this country is the comparatively small death rate, especially at lambing time. Sometimes other the ewes seem to have no bother at all dropping their lambs, like they do at home. Then, too, the many other diseases which cause such a high rate of mortality among the sheep at home, have not yet made their appearance here. We also have no bother with their feet like they have in England. It takes up very nearly half of the shepherd's time to keep their feet and trying to keep them sound. The immunity from foot rot in this country is owing to the dry climate.

Another advantage in having sheep on a farm is the great amount of good which they do to the land. They insure it well and are capital scavengers, and are as good if not better than anything else for turning the soil, so as to have a good firm ground for the wheat in the spring. It is a good plan to sox a rape on the summer fallow, any in the end of June or beginning of July, and turn your sheep on it about the beginning of October when you are threshed or stacked. You will find that your sheep will improve steadily, you will have your wether lambs in good condition for the butcher about the beginning of November, and your rams will be in good heart and condition when you turn your rams among them. You will find in November or December if you walk over the land which you had sown with rape in the early summer, that it has a good coating of manure, is entirely free from weeds, and is nice and firmly packed. You will also find in the course of your daily rambles, unless you are very careful, a few poor sheep lying on their backs, inflated like balloons and stone dead. Great care should be taken not to let the sheep be on the rape too long at first. Twenty minutes, twelve at the most, gradually increasing the time for the first fortnight is quite enough, and by that time you will think find them hard-ened to it, and there ought to be no serious losses from that cause. The same care must be taken when sheep are let on to the stubbles, to see no sheaves are lying about, and that there is not a lot of grain and stuff lying about the straw pile for a sheep is a very greedy animal and the saying that "a dog will eat his own supper" is not far from the truth.

Sheep as well as being splendid scavengers and fertilizers are also great robbers. If they once get into a field of grain it takes a lot to stop them the second time. I know that an eight strand plain wire fence won't stop them, as I have seen them walk through it as if it were a piece of paper.

I consider the best fence for sheep to be a wattle fence, made of willows, later woven between posts about two feet apart. It also acts as a shelter. The first thing against it, that it requires a lot of labour to put it up, and again it is not every farm on which there are willows sufficient to make one. A fence of this description needs a strand of barbed wire along the top of it, it also intended to keep cattle in. Of the two sorts of wire, barbed and plain, I prefer barbed for a sheep fence, it requires fewer strands of barbed wire to fence them in than it does of plain wire. If there is a crop on one side of your fence, six strands of barbed wire will keep sheep in the pasture where eight of plain will not. The only thing is that they are apt to tear themselves when rubbing or trying to get through, and so render the carcasses rather unsightly. A great pull which a farmer who has sheep has over those who have none, is that he has money coming in at times of the year when money is most wanted. He gets the money for his wool in June or July, and the money for his wether lambs in October or November and probably he has a few sheep feeding through the winter which are fit for sale in the early spring. He also has a supply of fresh meat always on hand. I have now come to the end of what I consider to be the advantages of having sheep, and I for one, consider they more than counter-balance the disadvantages.

There has been a lot of discussion lately as to when is the most suitable time in the spring for the ewes to lamb. Some people say March, some April and some May. I expect my ewes to commence lambing this year on the 1st of May, which is a fortnight later than we have previously had them, and I will now give you my reasons for trying this experiment. It is a very necessary thing that the ewes should be in a healthy thriving state (not too fat though) and have plenty of milk when they lamb; and I consider they will have more chance of fulfilling these conditions if they have a fortnight or three weeks run on the young grass. Then too when the lambs are capable of nibbling, there is nice green grass for them instead of dry hay or other things which they would have to eat if born in March and which it is contrary to nature for them to eat. The month before the ewes lamb is the time when they require the most care, and the best feeding. They ought to have a lot of soft nourishing food during this time so as to be in the supply of milk. Ewes lambing in March or April would require a lot of bran, oats, turnips or something else, which adds considerably to the expense, whereas ewes lambing in May would require very little if any artificial food to create a good and rich supply of milk. Of course there

are other sides to the question such as the comparative size of the lambs in the fall, etc., but one cannot learn except by experience, I have given you my views on the matter and I hope they may turn out all right.

It is also important that the rams should be in the very best condition when they are put to the ewes, for if it is useless, however good their ewes may be to expect a good crop of strong healthy lambs from a half-fed, fagged up ram. The rams should be taken away from the ewes in July and fed generously until they are put to the ewes in the fall. I may mention that a ewe goes from bleating to twenty-one winks with you.

I don't think it is quite known yet which is the best sheep for Manitoba. Some people fancy one breed, some another. There is no doubt we want a good sized, close skinned, hardy sheep, and I don't think there is any pure breed which comes up to this. I see by the Star-Virder Farmer that a large sheep breeder in Alberta thinks very highly of the Cheviot breed; but I think they are too small, of course they are very hardy.

As long as the present custom continues of butchers buying sheep so much per live weight, irrespective of the quality of the meat, it is obvious that will pay you better to go for size than for quality. The larger a ram or ewe is, and consequently the larger a lamb, the more one can grow the more profit it will be. Another thing to be considered is the quality of the wool. Merinos produce the best wool, but they are good breeders, have a good quality of wool, and stand the cold well, but they are not hardy. Sheep-hires also stand the cold well, have a fair quality of wool, and are good muttons and make excellent mutton. Leicester have plenty of size, make fair but rather coarse mutton, and have a heavy clip of wool, though of rather an inferior quality.

Lincolns and Cotswolds I know nothing about. However, there is no doubt that a sheep for this country must have a good sound constitution, a good close fleece (to a good quality) to keep out the cold wind, and the clean and straw which will wrap the sample of the wool if they get it, must be a fair sized sheep whose lambs in the fall will weigh about 30 lbs and upwards. Well how to get this sheep is the question. My answer is that it can only be done by the judicious mixing of two or three breeds, and I think that Shropshire and Leicester crossed may come near the mark. The Leicesters have the size and the weight of clip in their favor, but are rather coarse in the flesh, the wool rather open, and they are not hardy enough. Whereas the Shropshire has a good close fleece, good quality of wool, capital mutton and is a good breeder. But whatever sort of rams you use, try a good one of his kind, and on no consideration use a scrub. It is a poor policy to do so, in other words, please wise and sound folk.

GAME TO THE LAST.

One day, while Artemus Ward was travelling in a bar, and feeling miserable, dejected to be bored by strangers, a man took a seat beside him and presently said: "Did you hear the last thing about Horace Greeley?" "Greeley! Greeley!" said Artemus, "Horace Greeley! Who is he?" The man was quiet about five minutes. Pretty soon he said: "George Francis Train is kicking up a good deal of a row over in England. Do you think they will put him in a Bastille?" "Train! Train! George Francis Train!" said Artemus solemnly. "I never heard of him."

This ignorance kept the man quiet for about five minutes. Artemus then said: "What do you think of General Grant's chances for the Presidency, do you think they will run him?" "Grant! Grant! Hang it man!" said Artemus, you appear to know more about Grant than I do. I will now give you a good deal of a row over in England. Do you think they will put him in a Bastille?" "Train! Train! George Francis Train!" said Artemus solemnly. "I never heard of him."

Artemus looked up and said. "What was his other name?"

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

THE WORLD'S HIGHWAY.

CONNECTING THE OCCIDENT AND THE ORIENT and reaching all the Important Cities of the American Continent.

The only line having a fleet of steamers on the Lakes, and with direct connection to EUROPE, CHINA AND JAPAN. Lowest Rates, Best Time. Equipment superior to that of any other railroad.

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Office - NELSON Street, Virder, Manitoba. R. A. McLoughry, VETERINARY SURGEON, Toronto, Ont. Elkhorn, Man.

STANLEY & CAREFOOT, AUCTIONEERS, IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, Money advanced on farm property pending sale, OVER POST OFFICE, NELSON STREET, VIRDER.

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Contracts taken for all kinds of Buildings, either in Town or Country. JOHN HUME, RICHILL AVENUE.

HEALEY'S Furniture & Art store.

Full Lines of Furniture, House Furnishings, High class Pictures, Mouldings, Etc. on hand at all times. Stock of COFFINS, CASKETS AND TRIMMINGS to suit all classes. FIRST CLASS HEARSE IN CONNECTION. NELSON STREET, VIRDER.

Virder Green-house.

Cabbage, Tomato, Cauliflower, Celery, All kinds of Bedding plants, Flowers, &c. for sale. J. Hazlewood, PROPRIETOR.

Indian Home TRADES.

CARPENTER.

Repairs of Buggies, Buckboards, Cutters, Wagons Carts, Farm machinery, or implements of any kind promptly attended to. Window frames, Door frames or other house work made to order on the shortest notice.

PAINTING, paper hanging, sign writing.

Contracts taken for the erection of buildings in town. Orders promptly attended to, satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN MIDDLETON, FOREMAN.

TAILORING.

Done in all its branches. Gentlemen's suits made to order. Over 500 pieces to choose from. Good fit and good workmanship GUARANTEED. Clothes repaired, cleaned and pressed. New Shop, [opposite Cavanagh Hotel.] N. B. Parties bringing their OWN MATERIAL can have same made up to order. JOHN PRESTON, FOREMAN.

SHOEMAKER.

(opposite Cavanagh Hotel.) BOOTS AND Shoes made to order; also mended and REPAIRED. Lowest possible living prices. Material and workmanship second to none. J. R. DUKE, FOREMAN.

Rogers & Douglas, GENERAL MERCHANTS. FUR COATS, CAPS, MITTS, MOCASSINS, RUBBERS & OVERSHOES

At 20 per cent discount. At 10 per cent discount. Full and Fresh Supply of Croceries ALWAYS ON HAND.

On and after this date we will conduct our business on a strictly Cash basis. Positively no credit. All our overdue accounts not settled before the end of this month will be given to our lawyer for collection.

THE NEW STORE IS NOW OPEN.

Dress goods, Mens Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Groceries, Drugs, Stationery.

Fine Stock of Wall Paper. Fresh Farm and Garden Seeds

Everything NEW, CLEAN, and at LOWEST Possible Prices. THOMAS & MOWAT, BROADLEY'S BLOCK, ELKHORN.

BARBER SHOP! AND Billiards!

Hair Cutting & Shaving. BILLIARD And POOL TABLES.

Cigars &c. W. J. DIXON, PROP. RICHILL AVENUE, ELKHORN.

M. VAN NOSTRND, DEALER IN

Hard, Soft, Anthracite, and Blacksmith's COAL.

LOWEST LIVING PRICES. GROCERIES, TEA & Speciality FRUIT IN SEASON.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

Sausages and Fresh Meat for Sale. Orders taken and Meat Delivered in any part of the town. PRICES AWAY DOWN.

JOHN H. ANGUS, Proprietor, Richill Avenue.





They are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time. HAMILTON, ACT. 1892.

Dr. Goulding of Virden, called at our office on Tuesday.

Miss Fraser of Beulah is visiting relatives in town.

A Court of revision was held in Broadway's Hall on Saturday last.

Mrs. Penman left on Tuesday morning's train to J. in her husband at Dominion City.

Spring suits in great variety, and prices to suit your pocket at Robt. M. Coombs & Co.

Mr. Sam Stevenson returned to Elkhorn last evening, after spending the winter at his home near Toronto.

Now is the time to put on your spring hat. A fine assortment of the latest styles at cut figures at Robt. M. Coombs & Co.

Special prices in crockery at Robt. M. Coombs & Co. at present, so call and get some of the bargains to be had for cash.

Our assortment of wall paper is complete, and we can give the greatest variety of patterns ever seen in Elkhorn. From 12-1-2 to 40c. per roll at Robt. M. Coombs & Co.

Mr. W. F. Longman left for the east on Monday's express, having rented his farm for two years. He took with him his two children. We sincerely trust that the change may prove beneficial to him.

We have much pleasure in welcoming the return of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wilson from Ontario. They are both looking well, and Mrs. Wilson seems to have completely recovered from her attack of sickness.

The thirty-first of March was fine, the sun shone clear and bright, we said. "This nearly seedling time; the winter's left us quite." The morning of the first arrived, and we could see a pool; we found the snow and ice returned, and felt an April fool.

The morn was cold, the wind was high, we said, "though springing be later, we still will think the summer nigh, meanwhile we'll go and skate." We got our skates and boots fixed on, the boys were out from school, we knew they all were looking forward to see us set the foot!

Quite gingerly we went at first, but some grew bold, and dread which first had struggled in our breast, gained confidence instead—A fall! a crash! a rending sound! All hurried from the pool, some one was wet and nearly drowned, and felt an April fool.

Mr. J. F. Gordon of Pilot Mound, went north from here on Monday, and bought some cattle raised in that district. As usual Mr. John McTear was to the front, and Mr. Gordon says that the cattle he purchased from this gentleman, are the finest he has seen in the province and a credit to the breeder and the country in which they were raised.

WASHING-MADE EASY.—Come and see our new wash boiler, it saves time and labor, and only costs \$5.00. We purpose having a wash day in our store each Friday afternoon during this month, and would cordially invite the ladies to come and see for themselves how it works. Over 700 to use in the City of Winnipeg. For sale and on exhibition at J. Broadley's Hardware Store.

Negotiation are proceeding for the call of Mr. Fortane, Presbyterian Student at Knox College, Toronto, to Elkhorn. Mr. Fortane was stationed here 3 or 4 years ago. He was chiefly instrumental in the erection of the Presbyterian church, and is otherwise known as an efficient worker, and it is to be hoped that he will accept the privilege of being the first inducted of the church that he helped to build.

Mr. J. Broadley has just become the purchaser of the patent right for the Municipalities of Wallace and Pipestone, of an unique washing machine. It is a very simple arrangement, and said to be very efficient, and contains the perpendicular pipes at the ends of an ordinary boiler that conducts the hot water to the top of the boiler and thence it flows upon the solid lined with a good result. An experiment was made with the wash at the Cavanagh Hotel, which is said to have worked satisfactorily. Those bathers who dislike washing, and are under the painful necessity of doing it themselves, would do well to investigate into the speculation.

An application from a large number of the ratepayers in seven townships nearest to Elkhorn was read before the Council on Saturday afternoon, requesting that body to submit a by-law for the purpose of borrowing the sum of \$5,000 for a term of twenty years, such money to be given as a bonus to a party who would erect and operate a grist mill in the town of Elkhorn. The question having been shortly discussed was put to the vote, and a tie 5 to 5 was the result. The Mayor, Mr. Watson Crosby, settled the matter by giving a negative vote, and the question affecting the whole country around was actually left to the decision of one man.

The Annual Vestry Meeting of St. Mark's Church was held on Easter Monday, when there was a good attendance. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted and the auditors report was passed, after which the following officers were appointed.—J. Carwin, People's Warden; A. E. Wilson, Clergyman's Warden; A. B. Clifford, A. Mayhall, P. Greenstreet, C. H. Freeman, J. Freeman, J. Rodgers, Dr. Holston, T. Watson Vestrymen; F. Greenstreet, delegate to synod. R. de W. Waller and A. Mayhall, readers; W. C. Van Nostrand, Vestry Clerk. After certain other business had been transacted, votes of thanks were tendered to Mrs. Van Nostrand, the Ladies Aid Society, and the "Busy Bees" for their aid in church work.

The 42nd number of the Virden Chronicle is issued in a new form. Instead of a sketchy chronicle, it has been changed into a six column octavo, having in all 12 columns of advertisements and reading matter. We consider this great improvement of the old form.

It may be well to tell any one who has received an offer through the mail, to forward to any post office address in Canada April the United States a beautiful steel play, copy of the "Fading of Columbus," for \$100, that they are giving this promised in the one sold in the United States as a postage stamp for two cents. It is two inches by 1.4 inch—Regina Reader.

A very neat advertisement is to be seen in last week's Regina Standard, which reads as follows: "I have decided that there are too many doing business in our line in Regina, and I will get out.—L. C. Rodgers. We have seen many notices of removal, but for letting the public understand in a few words as possible the intention of the advertiser, commend us to the above."

The Wawanesa Enterprise remarks as follows:—"And Elkhorn moves for a grist and flour mill (\$5,000) bonus is offered. There cannot be too many mills. Nothing will prove more beneficial to farmers to do more to build up the province than establishment of this mill. Increased competition and enhanced prices for wheat will follow the erection of properly equipped flour mills. One is badly needed in Wawanesa, for the convenience and in the interests of the farming community."

We entirely agree with the Enterprise and hope that if the people of Wawanesa think of offering a bonus they have men on their council, who will not block the matter before it comes before the people. If they have such men, we would strongly advise them to wait till the next election of Reeve and Councilors takes place and then place in men who have the interests of the community at heart, as there will be poor satisfaction in turning them out of office after the evil is done—the only course left open to the people of this district.

#### R. T. S. OF T. ENTERTAINMENT.

On Tuesday evening last the R. T. S. of T. held their second open meeting in the Town Hall, the capacity of which was taxed to its utmost. An elaborate and novel programme was rendered by purely local talent, which appeared to give great satisfaction. Most of the pieces were given in a very creditable manner, some of which are specially worthy of mention. Mrs. Brown rendered a recitation entitled "Papa's Letter," with dramatic effect, which received well merited applause. A cornet solo by Reuben Clifford, a boy standing little higher than the instrument he used, deserved, and received a burst of applause. In singing we must not omit to refer to the excellent and well rendered dialogue, the parts taken in them by Miss Flossie Barry, being especially worthy of mention, and whose reputation elsewhere is by no means diminishing. But the fun of the evening was the Baroque Band whose quaint performance, and novel instruments elicited prolonged cheers and frequent encores. An address was given by the Rev. T. M. Talbot on the objects and work of Young Templars of Temperance. A collection was taken up during the evening to defray expenses.

#### CURLING AND SKATING NOTES.

Saturday evening last was the coup de grace of the winter amusements. The last game of curling was played on Wednesday evening between the Patrons of Industry and Mr. Travis' rink, with an overwhelming victory for the Patrons. For the remaining days of the week the rink was thrown open all round, which was eagerly patronized by knights of the steel. On Saturday evening the ice was in good shape and the proceedings were enlivened by the lively strains of an impromptu band under the leadership of Mr. A. Aspinwall. Notwithstanding the inclement weather a big crowd turned out, and kept up a lively scene until nearly Sunday morning.

On Monday evening last the Carling Club held their business meeting for the purpose of considering the financial condition of the Society. In the absence of the President Mr. Middleton was voted to the chair. The Sec. Treas. report showed a deficit of \$50, somewhat more than was at first anticipated. However they set a good heart on it and determined to liquidate the deficit. After much discussion it was decided to hold an entertainment at the earliest date possible. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Frame, Mr. F.P. and Mr. G. T. Rogers, for the cup and medals, and similar thanks to the Sec. Treas. and the band for their services at the closing evening of the skating season. It was decided to present the cup and medals at the forthcoming concert and invite the Hon. President, Mr. J. F. Frame to be present, winding up the proceedings with a dance.

#### CANADA'S WARDS.

A considerable audience assembled in the schoolroom of St. Peter's church, Carlton street, yesterday afternoon to hear an address by Mrs. Archibald Wilson on the work of Industrial schools among Indian children in the Northwest. For several years Mrs. Wilson has been connected with the Waskatama Indian Home at Elkhorn, Manitoba, of which her husband, Mr. Archibald Wilson, is now Superintendent. Coming from one so well qualified as Mrs. Wilson, the account of the splendid success, and beneficent influence of the home among that section of the nation's wards, was of particular value and interest. The demands upon the resources of the home are yearly increasing, but the encouraging results already evident have persuaded Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and their devoted assistants that the necessity of the work have only to be made known to all those who are friends of those who cannot help themselves and who are entitled to the generous treatment of the Canadian public, to ensure the necessary aid and assistance being at once supplied them. Toronto Globe.

#### BLAZE IN VIRDEN.

COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF DR. GOULDING'S RESIDENCE AND SIMPSON'S RESS. FEED AND SALE STABLES.

About two o'clock on Saturday morning the citizens of Virden were awakened by the unexpected sound of the fire alarm, and on looking out discovered that Dr. Goulding's residence on Nelson St. was on fire. In a few minutes the entire fire brigade was at the scene headed by captain Joslin who commanded the brigade in a very efficient manner, but the flames had made such progress that despite the heroic efforts of the fire brigade and citizens, the fire was not brought under control until the whole of Dr. Goulding's residence and office, and Simpson Bros. stables were reduced to ashes. The fire started in the kitchen of Dr. Goulding's house and was first discovered by Mrs. Goulding, who was awakened by one of the children crying and it was not a moment too soon, as the house was then filled with smoke which almost suffocated the inmates. The cause is at present unknown, but it is supposed to have started by the burning of a coal oil lamp which was left burning after the family had retired. The doctor was at the time of the fire, in Pipestone attending a sick call, and returned the following day to find his comfortable residence in ashes. The loss will be about \$3,000. Both places were insured.

#### VIRDEN NEWS.

Business is looking up, large crowds of people on the streets those days.

Mr. James Bolton has commenced the building of a large feed stable opposite the National Hotel.

The public school was dismissed to day on account of the many cases of measles in town. We have three doctors, they are all busy.

#### LIPPENTOTT.

From a Special Correspondent. At the close of a meeting of the Patrons held at Wesley Lund's on the 27th, it was decided to discuss the Elkhorn mill question. Mr. J. Howard took the chair. Mr. J. Proud was the first to take the floor and was greatly opposed to the mill for many reasons. First, was the Elkhorn shanks, second, a railroad. Third, a gravel road built in Ontario. On these points he dwelt for some length of time which had no more to do with the matter in question than the hearings in the bay of Fundy had to do with the eclipse of the moon, and drew his supposed able remarks to a close by saying his team was as well drawing a grist for Virden for nothing as they were standing in the barn. Mr. Dr. Simpson came next. He stated that in the last four years it had cost him \$30 for getting his grists taken to Virden, and closed his able speech by showing the benefit it would be to him and all other settlers in this place to have a mill at Elkhorn.

W. H. Stewart stated that he had seen sharks at Elkhorn; and was opposed to the mill, also he was willing to team his grist to Virden for nothing.

W. Lund said he thought a mill at Elkhorn would do a great deal of good towards driving these ravenous fish out of the town, and those who had previously been bit can go to Elkhorn in safety. He supports the mill.

David Johnson was opposed to the mill at first, but now he is truly converted, and is now like Paul a strong advocate for the good cause. Several others were in favor of the mill. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks for the chairman.

#### NOTICE.

Having been appointed Pound keeper at the last meeting of the Council of the Municipality of Wallace, and having been instructed to pound all cattle, horses and pigs etc., running at large in the town of Elkhorn; parties owning any of these animals are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

WM. HOPPS, Poundkeeper.

#### STRAYED.

STRAYED FROM EPPHRAIM TONE Farm, one cheater BRONCHO MARE with white face, two white hind legs about 12 hands high. One BAY MARE, white star on forehead. Any information given about the above will oblige, R. PIRIE, ELPHINTONE FARM, NEWDALE.

#### FOR SALE.

1 YOKE FOUR YEAR OLD STEERS, Price \$100.00. 1 heifer in calf, \$50.00. 1 cow in calf, \$30.00. Apply to JOSEPH BROADLEY, Elkhorn.

FOR SALE A WILLIAMS (TORONTO) Upright Piano, in Perfect Order. A Beautiful Instrument, Value \$400, Will take \$250. Apply—Office of the Advocate.

#### THE CANADA NORTHWEST LAND CO. (LIMITED.)

Have the option of selecting under the terms of agreement with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

OVER 1,000,000 ACRES of the finest agricultural lands in Manitoba, which they offer for sale on easy terms.

No cultivation conditions. Write for particulars of the Company's system of accepting Shares instead of Cash in payment of Lands, by which a considerable saving is effected.

TOWN LOTS For Sale in the Towns and Villages. Maps and other information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 230 Main Street, Winnipeg. Or from C. F. TRAVIS, Agent, ELKHORN, W. B. SCARTH, Land Commissioner.

#### HOPPS' LIVERY, Feed & Sale STABLES! Running in connection WITH THE Cavanagh Hotel.

Special attention given to the Requisites of Commercial Travellers. HORSEMEN requiring Stable room will receive EVERY ATTENTION and care.

It is my purpose, as soon as Spring opens to put in a new stock



W. HOPPS, ELKHORN.

#### Virden Roller Mills.

RUNNING EVERY DAY.

Bring your Gristing before the Busy Season sets in.

Forty lbs. of Flour per bushel of No. 1 Hard, and 18 lbs. of Feed.

FIRST CLASS FLOUR GUARANTEED. Hoester & Son.

Ask for Quotations for Flour, Bran, and Shorts.

#### SOMERVILLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF Fine Monumental Work AND Dealers in all kinds of MARBLE AND GRANITE.

CEMETERY FENCING, WOOD AND GRANITE MANTELS. Workshop and Office on Beaver Avenue.

BRANDON, MAN.

W. C. STEWART, TRAVELLER.

#### THE CENTRAL HOTEL

Re-built, Newly Furnished, Well Heated, Well Lighted, Clean, Comfortable.

Is Now Re-opened.

Boarders at Reasonable Prices

ELKHORN RESTAURANT.

Refreshments at any hour.

OYSTERS ON HAND

Also Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cheese, Cigars, Canned Eggs

Goods and Fresh Always On Hand.

COMFORTABLE READING ROOM.

George Fraser Proprietor

#### R. M. COOMBS AND COMPANY.

Have almost completed their Spring importations, and want to see you at your earliest convenience, so that you will not make a mistake in placing your order for Spring goods without knowing the goods we have in store for you.

In Dry goods our assortment can't be surpassed in this place, all new and fresh and at Wholesale Prices, in other words, at your own prices.

In Groceries we defy competition and carry a most complete assortment.

Boots and Shoes to fit great and small as well as fine and coarse, and styles that are the leaders of the day.

Our Clothing department is complete and we can clothe you from head to foot in any style that you may wish, at your own prices.

In other departments we are full and pride ourselves in keeping the best assortment of goods had in the town and at Right Prices.

Come in and we will suit you in every way as we must make room and have the money, consequently have made up our minds that the only way to catch the stray dollars, is to sacrifice the goods at the season of the year they are wanted.

#### R. M. COOMBS & COMPANY.

RICHILL AVENUE, ELKHORN, MAN.

#### Broadley's Hardware Store

#### Settlers' Supplies.

LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES.

#### Window Sash Doors,

Nails, Building paper, Lime, Hair, Brick

Plaster, &c.

Shelf and Heavy Hardware.

#### TINSHOP IN CONNECTION,

Repairing promptly attended to.

All kinds of tin work made to order.

Furniture for sale cheap, Iron and Wood

Bedsteads, Cots, Wool Mattresses, Pillow

&c. &c. &c.

#### Undertakers' Supplies

Coffins and Caskets always kept in Stock.

#### Money to lend on

#### Farm Property:

AT BROADLEY'S HARDWARE STORE.



